Provincial Legislature.

[From the City Reporter.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

JUDGES' FEES.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on a Bill to abolish the fees now paid the Judges of the Supreme Court.*

Mr. RITCHIE explained [illegible] He thought the fees were hard on persons who were obliged to go to law, and should be abolished. He also contended that it was the intention of the House last year to abolish these fees when they passed a Bill for the immediate reduction of the Judges' salaries.

Hon. Attorney-General said the question of Judges' salaries and fees was settled by the act which passed in 1849, and hon. members ought to be careful how they disturbed arrangements once solemnly made. Should the House pass it, however, it was necessary that it should pass with a suspending clause.

Mr. Hannington said the Hon. Attorney-General had drawn an erroneous conclusion with respect to the bill of 1849; the question of fees was not then touched upon at all, but merely the question of salary. In the following year (1850) the House expressed their opinion upon this question, which was in accordance with the principles of this bill. It was his (Mr. Hannington's) opinion that £500 a year, exclusive of all fees, was salary enough for a Puisne Judge, but he had voted for £600 in 1849 because it was the greatest reduction he could effect. As to the bill being passed with a suspending clause, he was opposed to it: He thought it was time the Local Legislature should take the management of such affairs into their own hands.

Mr. Botsford would support the Bill, and in the shape it then stood. He was surprised to hear the Hon. Attorney General say a suspending clause was necessary. Were they to be dictated to by Earl Grey upon matters purely local like this? If that was the case it was high time they began to resist.

His Honor the Speaker considered £600 quite sufficient salary for a Judge, without fees. This was said to be a reformed House—pledged to retrenchment—but he had looked in vain for any important retrenchment this Session; but here was an opportunity for them to begin, and a fair one, and he hoped hon. members would avail themselves of it. He also hoped that the Legislature would not be prorogued until they had adopted measures for the abolition of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Hatheway said this conduct was just what they had a right to expect of the Hon. Attorney General after his speech wherein he had enunciated the views of the Government. He had then declared against the House taking anything upon themselves contrary to the wishes of Earl Grey. His Lordship had told them that they had no power to touch the salaries of public officers, and the hon. Attorney General had swallowed the Despatch body and bones.

Col. Hayward said he considered this a good measure, and would lend it his support. It was no time now to talk of vested rights, for what was once considered such is now considered vested wrongs. The local Legislature might not possess the power to reduce salaries of public officers, but they certainly had the power to regulate the fees; he should therefore go for the bill without a suspending clause.

Mr. Wilkinson was favorable to the Bill. He did not consider it right for the Judges to draw salaries and fees too; they should be paid in one way or the other; either altogether by salary, or altogether by fees. The payment of these fees was very obnoxious to the people, and this was the very place to commence retrenchment. The bill would relieve the poor people who are caught in the meshes of the law, and it would remove anything like temptation from the Judges.

Mr. Taylor was in support of the bill. He considered this the very place to commence retrenching.

Mr. Johnson said the hon. Attorney General, in enunciating his views, had not expressed himself exactly as had been stated by the hon. member for York (Mr. Hatheway); he had stated that he would not go farther in the reduction of salaries than was consistent with good faith, and a due regard to the public service. He (Mr. Johnson) did not look upon these fees as a vested right; he considered the salaries quite sufficient without fees. The fees bear hard upon poor men who are willing to pay their debts, but cannot always do so in time to prevent being sued. It was for the people of this Province to say what was right or wrong in the matter. In England Earl Grey is responsible to the people, and can be turned out of office for improper conduct, but we have no control over him. Here the people, through their representatives, might turn out the local Government, but Earl Grey might veto everything they chose to do, and if they turned out one Government, he might give such instructions to the new Government as would compel them to adopt the same course. Did hon. members call that Responsible Government? and yet such was the present state of things. And what was the cause? Why, that men were found in this Province who would accept office under such restrictions. If gentlemen refused to go in the Government under such circumstances, Earl Grey would be obliged to give way: (Hear, hear.) Then we should have the power to govern ourselves in local matters. As to there being anything unfair in reducing Judges' fees, he denied it. For instance, he (Mr. J.) had studied the profession of the law, but since he commenced the Legislature had thought proper to reduce lawyers' fees. Now of course this reduced his income, but it was supposed to be done for the public good; and if in his case, why not in the case of the Judges? What vested right had they that other people did not possess? Public opinion called for this measure, and it must come. He should oppose adding a suspending clause, for if they did not possess the right to pass a law local in its nature like this, it was high time to test the question.

Hon. Attorney General said hon. members had put words in his mouth which he had never made use of. He had said nothing whatever about vested rights, but he considered it his duty to set before the Committee the bill of 1849, and the circumstances connected with its passing. The hon. member for Westmorland (Mr. Hannington) had accused him of misconstruing these circumstances, and he should endeavour to set himself right. This was not a measure of retrenchment, as had been represented: it would relieve him, as a practising Attorney, and all others, for at present the Attorneys are obliged to advance the fees, for their clients, but it would not save a penny to the revenue. He would suggest that the fees be still collected, and if the House thought proper the Judges should not receive them, let them be paid into the public chest; that would be retrenchment, because a penny saved was a penny gained. [The hon. Attorney General here read from the Journals of 1849, the amendment offered by Mr. Ritchie to the present bill, relating to Judicial salaries.] That amendment set forth that the salaries of Chief Justices and Judges in future shall be £700 and £600 respectively, with £250 for travelling expenses, exclusive of all fees or other emoluments. This was negatived, and therefore the principle of abolishing fees was then negatived. [Mr. Ritchie—No, it was not.] He (hon. Attorney General) said yes! it could no be denied; and yet, after the elapse of only two years, a similar provision—then negatived—was attempted in this bill. When that amendment (of 1849) was moved, it was rejected by a division of 24 to 9 and he found the name of the hon. member for Westmorland (Mr. Hannington) among the yeas. He had then shown that by the existing Act, which was passed after full discussion, the House had determined not to abolish those fees. Hon. members must perceive that this bill went to alter the principles of the Act of 1849. Hon. members might say it was not a breach of public faith, and might decide as they chose, but this bill, should it pass, would take so much from the Judges' salaries, one that was guaranteed to them but two years ago.—That being the case, and the present Chief Justice and [illegible] that, for hon. members would find that as long as we remain a British Colony the Imperial Government would reserve to itself the power to approve or reject our local bills.

Mr. KEYSTONE had no objection that the hon. Attorney General should come there and endeavour to instruct hon. members, but he should take good care to be correct in his statements. He would then return to his place, and he called upon the hon. Secretary, and the hon. members from Queens, Albert and Westmorland, (Messrs. Earle, Steves and Hannington,) to bear him out in his assertion, that when his amendment was moved, in 1849, his only object, and the only matter discussed, was whether the bill should be immediate in its operation, or whether a bill merely perspective in its operation, or whether a bill merely perspective should be introduced for immediate reduction by address. [Several voices—That is correct.] Well, that assertion of the hon. Attorney General's was done way with. The next point was, the hon. Attorney General denied that this was a measure of retrenchment. Would it not be a saving to the poor, and to those who go to law? and was it not retrenchment to remove the burdens from the shoulders of the people? The hon. Attorney General said it would benefit practising Attorneys, but how? It was the practice in his (Mr. Ritchie's) office to risk his own fees, but to make his clients pay all other fees in advance; and he was much mistaken if that was not the practice in the hon. Attorney General's office. An Attorney who advanced the money out of his own pocket would have a hard time to live. It was next represented that this bill would be an Act of injustice to Chief Justice Carter and Judge Wilmot, who had taken office under the provisions of 1849; but last year a bill had passed that House, introduced by Mr. Wilmot, which contained in it precisely the same provision of this bill.—He agreed with an observation made by the hon. member for Northumberland, that so long as the Government here submitted to Earl Grey's dictat on, and so long as that Government is sustained by the people, so long may we expect that nobleman, or his successor, to domineer over us: (hear, hear.) He should say no more on that subject until some of the Despatches came under their consideration. He would detain the Committee no longer, but he saw no reason why the Bill should not pass.

Mr. BEARDSLEY was opposed to the Judges receiving fees; he considered it wrong in principle. He believed that such was not the case in England, and knew it was not the practice in the United States. He would go for the Bill, and was sorry it did not go further. When he looked to the United States, and saw the men of talent and integrity on the Bench in that country, with salaries ranging from £400 to £450, he was compelled to the conclusion that £500 a year was quite enough for a Judge in this Province. He would also wish to see the salary of the Clerk of the Supreme Court reduced. He was sorry to hear the hon Attorney General say the Bill should not pass without a suspending clause. It was a purely local matter, with which the Legislature of the country alone should have to do, and not Earl Grey.

Dr. THOMPSON spoke briefly in favour of the Bill, but suggested a new section, which he read.

Mr. STEVES said the hon. and learned member for St. John (Mr. Ritchie) was quite correct in reference to the Bill of 1849. He recollected the circumstances most distinctly, as he was at the time labouring under considerable doubt as to which course was best.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL again contended that his version of the affair was correct.

The question, on reading the first section, was then put, and the Bill was sustained. Ayes—Hon. Messrs. Speaker and Partelow, and Messrs. Barberie, Botsford, Read, Hannington, Ritchie, Gordon, Scoullar, Chapman, Williston, Tilley, Rice, Stiles, Earle, Pickard, Beardsley, English, Hatheway, Steves, Gilbert, Johnson, Wilmot, Gray, Hayward, Taylor, Porter, Fitzgerald, McPhelim, Ryan, McLeod, and Thompson. Nays—Hon. Messrs. Street and Rankin, and Messrs. Montgomery and Robinson.

RAILWAY DESPATCHES.—Mr. Gray submitted the following resolutions on Earl Gray's despatches. He urged the necessity of an expression of opinion, going home next mail, that there may be no delay to the Facility Bill. The people, in consequence of the repeated refusals of the British Government relative to the Halifax and Quebec line, had turned their attention to another less expensive and more remunerative project. He pointed out the objections to the proposed plan.

MR. GRAY'S RESOLUTIONS:

"Whereas the attention of this House has been called by message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Gray, &c., the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with several documents accompanying the same, relative to the Railway formerly proposed between Halifax and Quebec, upon which it is desirable that the immediate action of this House should be taken,

"*Therefore Resolved*, That this House fully responds to the sentiments and opinions expressed by Earl Grey in his despatch to Lord Elgin, dated 14th March, 1851, that the construction of a Railway from Halifax to Quebec is calculated to advance the commercial and political interests both of the British Provinces of North America and the Mother Country, and that the time has at length arrived when this great national enterprise may be undertaken; but they learn with painful feelings of disappointment that on a work so admitted to be of such great importance to the British Empire, Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to contribute any portion of the funds necessary for its construction, and should as a condition antecedent to the Imperial guarantee, require these Colonies to pledge their whole available revenues to build the same at their own expense.

"*Resolved*, That this House will adhere with strict fidelity to the pledges given to Her Majesty by the joint address of the Houses of Legislature of this Province in the Session of 1849, and the address of the House of Assembly in the Session of 1850, guaranteeing to Her Majesty for the purposes of the Railway from Halifax to Quebec, "all the ungranted lands through which the said Road might pass, to the extent of ten miles each side on to be disposed of in such manner as may be deemed most advisable to Her Majesty's Government, and to secure at the expense of the Province a sufficient breadth of way, and the necessary stations, over and upon private property for the use of the said road; and to charge upon the General Revenues of the Province a sum not exceeding £20,000 currency, per annum, towards paying the interest upon the capital invested in the said Road, to be paid yearly from and after the completion of the said Road, and while the same is kept in operation, and to be continued for a term not exceeding twenty years."

"They desire distinctly to state that the refusal by Her Majesty's Government, as conveyed in the several Despatches of the Right Hon. Earl Grey, bearing date the 5th April, 1849, and 19th June, 1850, to give the Imperial guarantee for that important work, induced the people of this Province to turn their attention to the accomplishment of undertakings which it would be in their power to carry out, and which from their prospect of more immediate remuneration, would hold out greater inducements to capitalists to embark therein, and that in accordance with the almost unanimous wishes of the people of this Province as expressed by overwhelming majorities of both Houses of the Legislature, they have pledged the public credit to the sum of £300,000 sterling for the building of the European and North American Railway and the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway within this Province; and this House cannot adopt the plan suggested in the correspondence between the hon. Mr. Howe and the Right hon. Earl Grey, accompanying His Excellency's Message, and is not prepared to pledge the public credit or the future resources of the Province, further than set forth in the addresses before mentioned, toward the building of the Great Trunk Line from Halifax to Quebec.

"*Resolved*, That this House would view with unqualified disapprobation any schemes whereby Convicts should be introduced into this Province either for labour or otherwise.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House the Executive Government of this Province should, without delay, make urgent application to Her Majesty's Government for the Royal assent to the Act passed at the present Session of the Legislature, [illegible] European and North American [illegible] Quebec Railway, the interest on the Debentures to be issued to an extent not exceeding £300,000 sterling, under and by virtue of those Acts; and upon Her Majesty's Government assenting thereto, this House will make such arrangements for the payment of the principal and interest as will meet the views of Her Majesty's Government.

"*Resolved*, That the Hon. Legislative Council be requested to co-operate with this House in preparing an Address to Her Majesty, founded on the above Resolutions."

* This debate was commenced before I entered the Gallery, in consequence a few of the speeches are very much abridged.—*Reporter.*

The following is a copy of the reply of the Hon. Joseph Howe to the letter of Mr. Hawes, Under Secretary of State, on the subject of the Halifax and Quebec Railway. A synopsis of Mr. Hawes' letter will be found on the last page of this paper.

A debate on the subject in our House of Assembly, will be found in preceding columns. It will be seen that they have rejected Earl Grey's proposition.

5 Sloane Street, March 12th, 1851.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 10th of March, conveying to me by direction of Earl Grey, the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the questions raised in my letters of the 25th November and 16th January.

I beg you to assure his Lordship of the satisfaction with which I have read that communication, and of the sincerity of the belief which I entertain that the Governments of the North American Provinces will cheerfully, and to the full extent of their means, exert themselves to secure upon the terms proposed, the completion of the great national highway, for the construction of which Her Majesty's Government are prepared to propose to Parliament to advance the funds, or pledge the National credit.

Should anything occur to delay a general arrangement, (which I do not apprehend) beyond the period when Nova Scotia may be prepared to execute her part of the line, for local or other purposes, it will be time enough then to submit whether that portion of the work which will run through her territory should not be commenced, either with or without the aid of Her Majesty's Government.

As the rapid sale and settlement of the waste lands of the three Provinces will now become very desirable, in order that their annual revenues may be increased, and the country on both sides of the Railroad settled as the work proceeds, I hope to be able, in a few days, to submit a plan by which these objects may be attained by an organized association, acting under the countenance of the Imperial and Colonial Governments, but without any aid from their public resources. I have, &c.

(Signed.) JOSEPH HOWE.

B. HAWES, Esquire.

NOVA SCOTIA.

On Saturday the 29th ult., the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia laid on the table of the Assembly a resolution, which concludes as follows:—"That this House do accept the proposition of the British Government for advancing the above amount (£800,000 sterling), for constructing a Railroad across the Province of Nova Scotia, on the terms and conditions embodied in the letter of the Under Secretary of State, B. Hawes, Esq., to Mr. Howe, bearing date the 10th day of March, 1851."

The subject underwent discussion on Friday; and we learn from a communication received late that evening from Halifax, and posted in the News Room, that it is most likely the Session of the Legislature will close without any action being taken in the Railroad matter. A motion to postpone the whole subject until Mr. Howe's return had been made, and would, most likely, be carried.

Mr. Howe would leave Liverpool in the Steamer of the 5th April. He writes that he would remain until then to organize some of the leading men of the kingdom into a great co-operative Association to buy and people the lands along the line.

The Halifax *Recorder* of Saturday says—"The debate closed and the division was taken at about 10 o'clock last night. For postponing action, 27; against, 17. The names were as follows:—

For the amendment—Hon. Attorney General, McKenna, Doyle, Dimock, Comeau, Ernst, Smith, Archibald, McDougall, Fraser, Fulton, Martell, Young, Card, McDonald, Henry, Mott, Kedie, Bourneuff, Creelman, Wier, McDonald, Mignowitz, Songster, Crow, McKenguey, and Robinson.

Against the amendment—Taylor, Hall, Harrington, Snow, Hudd, Moore, Bent, Whitman, Killam, Mcumpbell, Munro, Ryder, Dickie, Beckwith, Thorne, Johnston, and and Marshall.

"The House now rises without adopting any action on the Railroad. This appears to have been the wish of the Delegate, as shadowed out in the closing paragraph of his letter to the Deputy Secretary. We have no doubt whatever that it was the wiser course. It leaves the whole question open, and if nothing beneficial has been accomplished, no obstruction has been thrown in his way. The pulse of our people has been distinctly felt, and the beat denotes health and vigour. Whichever party prevails at the Elections, beyond a doubt they may count upon a good working majority, we trust, upon any reasonable feasible project for carrying on the work."

THE AMERICAN
LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANY,
VINCENNES, INDIANA,
Charter Unlimited: Granted 2d January, 1850
Capital—$50,000!
Stockholders Individually liable
For the Insurance of
HORSES, MULES, PRIZE BULLS, SHEEP AND CATTLE,
of every description, against the combined risks of FIRE, WATER, ACCIDENTS, AND DISEASE; also upon Stock driven to Eastern markets, or transported South.
☞ Losses paid in 30 days after proof of death. ☜
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Ferdinand Eberwine, Merchant;
Capt. Isaac Mass, Merchant;
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Hon. Thomas Bishop;
John Wise, Merchant and Bank Director;
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JOSEPH G. BOWMAN, President.
R. SHURTLEFF WHITNEY, Secretary.
WM. BURTON, Treasurer; Merch't, and Pres't Vincennes Br'ch of St. Bk. Ind.
CHARLES L. STREET, *Agent.*
St John, N. B., 25th June, 1850.—6m.

Nails, Spikes, Sheet Iron, STOVES, &c.
Now on hand—For Sale:—
8 TONS fine Rose and Clasp Head NAILS; 7 tons Lath, Shingle, and Board Cut Nails; 3 tons 8dy, 9dy, and 10dy Horse Nails: 2 tons 1½ to 2¾ inch Boat Nails: 1½ ton fine pressed Nails: 4 tons 6 to 10 inch fine Deck SPIKES; 20 tons 20 to 26 Sheet IRON; 70 boxes Charcoal TIN; 200 bags assorted numbers SHOT; 150 Cook, Franklin and other STOVES, 30 ANCHORS, 1½ ton SMALL CHAIN.
JOHN KINNEAR,
Jan. 28. Prince Wm Street.

NAILS, &c.
By the "Olive," from Liverpool:
109 CASKS NAILS—consisting of—
10d. Horse NAILS,
9d. Horse NAILS,
8d. Horse NAILS.
ALSO—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d. Clasp and Rose Head Wrought NAILS.
—AND—
500 Yards Fine and Superfine Wool CARPETS
With—
400 Doz. Ginger Beer BOTTLES.—For Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,

Iron, Steel, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c. &c.
The Subscribers have in Stock, and offer for Sale at their Stores in Nelson Street, the following GOODS, viz:
900 TONS Common and Refined English and Scotch IRON;
40 tons small round Refined IRON, assorted, 3/16 to ⅞ inch;
10 tons Plough PLATING, ass'd 2 to 6 inch;
20 tons SHEET IRON, No. 12 to 24;
50 tons No. 1 Gartsherrie Pig Iron;
[illegible]
5 tons Blistered STEEL, C C N D and L;
5 tons Cast STEEL, Sanderson & Naylor's;
120 boxes Tin Plates, ass'd IC, IX, DC & DX;
260 bags SPIKES, assorted 5 to 10 inch;
400 bolts Muntz' Patent METAL, ⅝ to 1⅛ inch,
1200 fathoms best Proved Short Link CHAIN, assorted, ⅝ to 1⅛ inch;
28 best Proved Stud CABLE CHAINS, ass'd, ⅝ to 1⅛ inch;
39 Wood and Iron Stock Anchors, 2 to 36 cwt.
12 tons best Liverpool OAKUM,
150 bolts NAVY CANVASS, assorted, No. 1 to 6;
15 tons COROAGE, well assorted;
90 dozen long handle Iron SPADES;
40 Smiths' ANVILS; 30 VICES;
21 pairs Forge BELLOWS, 24 to 36 inch;
5 M. English FIRE BRICK;
144 pieces Irish LINNENS—very superior;
9 puns. Irish WHISKEY—a prime article.
In addition to the above Stock, will receive by first Spring arrivals—950 tons Common and Refined IRON, well assorted.
All of which will be Sold very low for Cash, or approved payments.
Jan. 10. WM. & GEO. CARVILL.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
ESTATE AGENCY.
HOUSES TO LET.—A desirable Family Residence, now in course of completion, fitted with every convenience, at a moderate Rent—situate in Paddok Street. Application to be made to HENRY REARDON, on the premises, or at this Office.
TO LET—Mechanics' or Laborers Dwellings in Orange Street.
TO LET—A delightful Summer Residence on the St. Andrews Road, newly built, commanding a splendid view, and not excelled for comfort by any thing in or near the town.
FOR SALE—A capital HOUSE in Carmarthen Street; Also, a large Dwelling, with Yard and Outhouses, in Duke Street—will yield 12 per cent, per annum, after paying all charges.
FOR SALE—A FARM, five miles from town, with thoroughly finished House and Barn thereon; the Land is excellent, facing on the Main Road, with a splendid view of the Bay.
FOR SALE—A House in Cooper's Alley, at a low figure, and easy terms, Also, a large Dwelling House in Main Street—a great bargain.
FOR SALE—Capital *Villa* Building Lots.
Do. Two Lots on Jeffrey's Hill.
TO EXCHANGE—Three capital Properties, for either Farm or Town Properties.
Some capital FARMS for sale, in King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, and St. John Counties.
☞ MONEY to lend on Mortgage; and a choice of first rate securities always on hand for Investors.
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Having Agents—active business Men—in every Town and County throughout the Province, the facilities for business cannot be excelled by *any other office in Town.*
Charges and Commissions moderate, and all required information furnished on application to
CHARLES L. STREET,
Office over Flewwelling & Reading's,
March 7, 1851. *Prince Wm. Street.*

For Sale at the CITY BOOT and SHOE STORE, King-street.
A LARGE assortment of *BOOTS, SHOES,* and *RUBBERS,* suitable for the present season, Ladies Patent Metallic and Lined RUBBER SHOES, the Jenny Lind RUBBER BOOT and Laced Boot, (for those who wish comfort for the coming season); Misses RUBBERS in great variety; Gents. Rubbers of six different kinds; Ladies and Misses *Boots and Shoes,* in Cloth, Prunella, and Leather; Men's, Boys' & Youths' BOOTS, SHOES, and BROGANS, of American and domestic Manufacture, all of which will be sold at a *Reduced Price* before removing to another establishment. N. ADAMS,
February 6.

New-Brunswick Manual.
A few copies of this valuable work, containing a great variety of useful forms of Agreements, Articles of Copartnership, Deeds, Leases, Indentures, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, &c., &c., with Maritime and other Precedents, are now for Sale by the Subscribers, at the reduced price of five shillings to close the concern.
Sept. 20. J. & A. McMILLAN.

WINDOW and FLINT GLASS, &c.—For Sale.—1851.—1300 boxes Sheet & Crown Window Glass—from 7×9 and 8×10 up to 14×20; 3000 feet Sheet Glass, from 20×24 up to 34×46, by the pane or box; 40 crates Plain and Cut Tumblers and Wine Glasses; 15 cases German ditto; 400 doz, Ginger Beer Bottles.
JOHN KINNEAR,
January 24. *Prince Wm. street*

SUGAR, BARLEY, SODA, &c.—15 Hhds. Sugar; 13 casks Washing Soda; 1 ton Copperas; 20 bbls. Barley; 10 bbls. FRESH OATMEAL; 4 bbls. BREAD SODA; 200 assorted CHAIRS; 400 yards Wool Carpet; 200 yards FLOOR CLOTH, with many other articles too numerous to describe.
JOHN KINNEAR,
January 24. *Prince Wm. street.*

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
(*PRINCESS STREET—opposite the residence of B. L. Peters, Esq.*)
THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a large assortment of Mahogany and other FURNITURE, which he will warrant, viz SOFAS, COUCHES, Mahogany CHAIRS; do. Rocking and Nursery do; Mahogany, Butternut, and Pine BUREAUS; Mahogany, Pembroke, Dining & Centre TABLES, Mahogany and Butternut SHIP TABLES, Dressing Tables, WASH STANDS, Mahogany Sideboards, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.
* * MAHOGANY in logs and boards of every thickness; Mahogany and Rosewood Veneers; also, Rutternut, Birch, Pine, and other descriptions of Lumber, constantly on hand and for sale cheap.
☞ Funerals attended, Hearse and Palls furnished.—All orders promptly attended to.
N. B.—The subscriber having spared no expense in fitting up a STEAM ENGINE for Sawing and Turning for Ship and Cabinet Work, flatters himself that he can put in the best material and sell cheaper than any other imported—or in this Province. JOHN DUNN.
St John, Nov. 2, 1850—6t.

Simmonds & Co.
Old-established Agents for the Colonies and Commission Merchants,
Barge Yard, London,
CONTINUE to transact all descriptions of AGENCY business, and to supply goods at manufacturers prices on receipt of a remittance for the amount.—The postage of all letters must be paid.

STOVES! FOUNDRY,
WATER STREET, LOWER COVE, ST. JOHN, N. B.
THE above Establishment has been greatly enlarged; it is in full and active operation, and the facilities for Work in every department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business have been greatly increased.
The attention of the public is particularly requested to the new and improved Patterns and Quality of the Castings, and other manufactured articles, consisting in part of
COOKING STOVES,
Register Grates, Ships' Cambooses, Cooking Ranges, Mill and Ships' Castings, &c. &c.
ALSO—An assortment of the most approved *PLOUGHS,* which will be furnished at the lowest Market rates.
Orders can be lodged at the Foundry, or at the Warehouse of John V. Thurgar, Esq., North Market Wharf, where specimens can be seen.
☞ All Stoves are warranted to perform, equal to their recommendation—if they do not, they may be returned
October 25, GEORGE CRAIG.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW BOOKS.
Received per "Creole,"
HARPER'S Magazine for January;
Peterson's National do. do;
Godey's Ladies' Book. do. do.;
Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers Journal for Jan., a New Periodical, 15s per an.
Singleton Fontenoy, R. N., by James Hanny;
Cruise of the Crescent, by Sir A. Fisher;
Altoro Locke, Tailor & Poet, &c., &c.
January 17. B. O'BRIEN.

Cheap Restaurant.
THE Subscriber has opened a LUNCH HOUSE, in Princess street, near Germain Street, where he will serve those that favour him with their custom in such a way as will suit the "*hard times*" for ready cash. He will keep on hand Corn Beef and Ham at 1s. per plate; Veal Patties at 3d.; Beef Steaks, Veal Cutlets and Mutton Chops at 9d per plate; Lobster & Fruit Pies at 3d. per plate; All shall be served up in the subscribers best style, which, it is well known cannot be beat in this city.
July 5. JAMES SCRIBE.

NEW BOOKS.
Just Received from New York:—
COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY on the Bible, containing Matthew Henery, condensed with Critical and Explanatory notes by Scott, Doddridge, Adam Clarke, &c., &c., 6 vols. 1000 Engravings.
The Modern British Essayists (Complete);
Allison's History of Europe, 4 vols;
Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature (Illustrated);
Chambers Information to the People;
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea;
Layard's Ninevah and Remains;
The Poetical Works of Moore, Byron, Shelly, Campbell, Burns, Milton, Young, Pope, Cowper, Ossian, Hemans, Cook, &c., &c.
Annuals for 1851, in great variety.
Dec. 27. B. O'BRIEN.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY,
Have received per ships *Olive* and *John De Wolfe* the remainder of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
Comprising a large assortment of
COBURGS, ORLEANS, Delaines, Cashmeres, French Merinos, and other Dress Materials; Tweed, Gala, Napoleon, Frieze and other Fancy CLOAKINGS.
Silk and Cotton VELVETS, Ribbons,
Gros de Naps, Ducapes, and Sateens,
Long and Square SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs,
Red and White Flannels, Kerseys,
Bath and Whitney BLANKETS,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Towellings,
Damask TABLE LINEN,
Broad CLOTHS, Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
Tweeds, Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Cotton and Linen TICK,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
Prince Wm. Street, 9th November, 1850.

Indian Town Hotel.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has taken that house in Indian Town, formerly known as Smith's HOTEL, where he is prepared to accomodate both permanent and transient Boarders—And trusts, by contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronise him, his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly. CHAS. A. LANGAN,
Indian Town, N. B., May 10, 1850.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber would beg to inform the Public that he has removed his UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. Shuttleworth, Germain street, and one door North of his old stand, where he will furnish every article in his line at his usual low prices.
May 4. M. N. POWERS.

MAGAZINES.
Received per "Creole."
HARPERS Magazine for February;
International Do. Do.;
Mechanic's Do. Do.;
Blackwoods Do. for January.
March 7. B. O'BRIEN.

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS.—Per steamer *Admiral*—8 cases Gent's Fine Calf Skin BOOTS; 2 cases Gent's Morocco Bootees; 2 cases Gent's Metallic RUBBERS; 1 case Ladies' Metallic Rubbers.
March 28. B. O'BRIEN.

On Consignment.
Just Landed, ex brig "CLARE," from Dublin—
10 PUNS. IRISH WHISKEY, (a very superior article;)
1 cask ass'd. HARDWARE, Whip Thongs, &c.
3 tons *Hollow Ware,* in Pots, Ovens, Pans, &c.
10 Bales HEMP; 9 coils CORDAGE;
19 bolts CANVAS.—assorted numbers.
All of which are offered for sale at low prices by GEO. WM. CARVILL.

GLASS'S HOTEL,
Gagetown.
THE Proprietor has recently put this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable repair, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.
Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.
Gagetown, Dec. 1849. J. S. GLASS.

HUGH RENNICK,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to No. 24, North side of King Street, five doors above Germain Street, where he keeps constantly on hand BOOTS and SHOES of his own Manufacture made of the best Leather that this market can produce, which he will sell very cheap for cash.
For No. 24, you will please to inquire,
By calling elsewhere you may have to pay higher.
☞ All orders in the above line will be promptly executed. St. John, May 10, 1850.

PIANOFORTE ESTABLISHMENT,
MESSRS. KENNAY AND SCHENER, respectfully return thanks for the support they have experienced since their commencement in business, and beg to announce that they continue to manufacture PIANOFORTES and other Musical Instruments, warranted to stand the climate, and inferior to nothing ever yet imported into the country. Prices as follow:—
PICCOLO £35; ditto *elegant,* £40;
COTTAGE £45;
[illegible]
Every description of Horizontal Pianofortes, made to order at equally low prices.
All Instruments made by K & S. will be warranted for three years; and as they have materially reduced their prices of Pianofortes they hope by a strict attention to business, they will be enabled to secure public patronage.
E. Kennay can confidently recommend his Pianofortes to the Public, having been for many years engaged in one of the first establishments in London.
☞ *Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired.*
May, 1850.

A Fine Chance for Speculation in the CLOTHING line.
Selling Off
BELOW THE COST FIGURE AT
Granite Hall!
EVERY description of WINTER CLOTHING, Furnishing Goods and DRESS CLOTHING; a good time for a fit out *Cheap;* as the whole must move off before the first of April. ☞ *CASH ONLY.*
Jan. 10. THOS. R JONES, *Dock street.*

IRON, steel, Chains, spikes, &c.
IN Stock and on sale low, by the subscriber:—
1000 Tons Common and Refined IRON, all sizes; 1 ton Cast STEEL, for Axes;
1½ ton Blister STEEL, c. c. n. v. & (L);
10 Chain CABLES, ⅝ to 1 inch;
5 tons short link CHAINS, ⅝ to 1 inch;
10 ANCHORS, from 3 cwt. to 15 cwt.;
25 tons Deck Spikes, from 4 to 10 inch;
10 do. Patent Metal, ⅝ to 1½ inch;
5 do. Plough Plate, 2 to 5 inch;
1 do. Plough Share Moulds, single & double;
15 do, Sheet IRON, No. 19 to 24;
100 boxes Tin Plates, IC. DC. IX. DX.
Daily expected, per ship 'Sarah Milidge,'
50 tons Common BOLT IRON.
Per Ship 'Perseverance'—10 Tons BOILER PLATE, assorted sizes.
THOS. F. RAYMOND,
Dec. 27. Nelson-street

☞ NOTICE.
DR. JAMES COXETTER, informs the inhabitants of Carleton, and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the late Mr. Galt's house, at the head of the Ferry Landing where he intends to give advice in the various branches of his profession particularly the *Eye* and *Ear,* from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. He will be found at his residence foot of Charlotte street, during the intervening hours. Nov. 1.

Railroad Line.
THE Subscribers have commenced running a line of Stages to Fredericton by way of the River, and they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
The days of starting from St. John will be Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and from Fredericton the intermediate days.
Stage Books kept at the St. John Hotel, in this City, and at York Hotel, Fredericton. The utmost attention will be paid by the Subscribers to Passengers or baggage committed to their charge.
SOLOMON LAWSON.
THOMAS CORRIGAN.
January 17.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
GOLD and Silver WATCHES, full jeweled, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen; gold Fob Chains, plated do; Gold, Silver, fine Gold and other Brooches and Breastpins, of newest style and design; Gold RINGS, as neat an assortment as are in the City, various setting; *Pencil Cases,* gold and silver; COMBS, fancy and silver, a neat assortment; Buckles, gold and silver, good styles, together with a varied assortment of other kinds of Jewelery too numerous to particularize. Other Watches and Jewelery taken in exchange; Watches and Jewelry repaired with neatness and dispatch. Every article equal to warrant. J. CROUCH,
Jan. 10. 4, South side King street.

☞ CAUTION.
THE great popularity the *COMPOUND BONESET CANDY* has obtained since its introduction to the Public about two years ago, has induced several persons (three of whom are known to the Proprietors) to issue a Candy made to look like and called by the same name as the true article, but in quality and competition differing from it in both.
The Subscribers would caution the public against such fraud as no person makes, or can make, the genuine except them, and further, the composition which they give the Confectioner to form into Candy is so prepared as to defy any attempt of Chemical analysis.
In future, as heretoiore, each package of the Original will be accompanied by a circular with the signature of the Proprietors, FELLOWS & CO. without which none can be genuine.
November 30.

Cheap Hat and Cap Store,
KING STREET.
A few doors below the Saint John Hotel.
ABRAHAM MAUPE has just received from England and the United States, a large supply of French Satin HAT PLUSHES, with Blocks of the Fall Styles; and is prepared to furnish the public with Fashionable HATS and CAPS of the best description, and at prices which will defy any in the Trade in this city to undersell him.
Also, a large assortment of FUR, Plush, Cloth Sealette and Glazed CAPS, suitable for the latter season. Parties intending to purchase Fur Hats or Caps, are requested to call at this Establishment, where they will be suited with a good article, and at a low price.
HATS and CAPS made to order at the shortest notice, and will be repaired free of charge.
☞ *The highest prices paid for FURS.*
December 6.

NAILS, SPIKES, SHEET IRON, STOVES, &c.—Now on Hand—For Sale,—8 tons fine Rose & Clasp Head Nails, 7 tons Lath, Shingle, and Board Cut Nails; 3 tons 8dy, and 10dy Horse Nails; 2 tons 1½ to 2¾ inch Boat Nails; 1½ tons fine pressed Nails; 4 tons 6 to 10 inch fine Deck Spikes; 20 tons 20 to 26 Sheet Iron, 70 boxes Charcoal Tin; 200 bags assorted numbers Shot; 150 Cook, Franklin and other Stoves; 30 Anchors; 1½ tons Small Chain.
JOHN KINNEAR,
January 24. Prince Wm. street